



RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1852.

## LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Monday night last, after a session of 85 days. Acts have been passed laying off the Congressional and Senatorial Districts and apportioning the members of the House of Commons; and we refer our readers, for a synopsis of those acts, to another column of to-day's paper.

No Senator was elected. This is to be regretted, but, under the circumstances, the failure to elect is deemed unavoidable. The Democratic party, it was thought, had a majority on joint ballot; but events have shown that this majority, if indeed it existed, was not available. We do not propose to-day, in the bustle and excitement incident to the adjournment, to go fully into this matter; but we may say that the Democratic nominee, the Hon. James C. Dobbin, can have nothing to regret so far as his own conduct is concerned. He has borne himself throughout the whole crisis in a manner which has commanded the respect of his political opponents, and at the same time endeared him still more to his friends.

Towards the close of the session the Democratic party rallied in good faith around the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, and sought to elect him; but a Western man was brought forward against him, and, under the circumstances, after several efforts to elect him, and owing to the disorganized condition of the Democratic party, it was considered imprudent by many of his supporters of that party to press the voting further. Besides, the two Houses were quite thin, many of the members having left for their homes; and indeed, as the votes on propositions to go into the election will show, both parties seemed to fear, at this crisis of the contest, a continuation of the voting for Senator.

We shall take occasion hereafter to submit some remarks and calculations in relation to the new Congressional Districts; but we propose to call the attention of our readers now to the Senatorial Districts, and to the extraordinary action of the Whig portion of the House of Commons on the occasion of the passage of the Senatorial District bill through that body.

By the Constitution of the State it is made the duty of the General Assembly, "at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one," to lay off the Senatorial Districts, and apportion the members of the House of Commons. The Constitution is imperative on this point—it says this "shall" be done at the time above designated. At an early period of the session Committees were appointed on the Senatorial Districts, and Reports were in due time submitted by those Committees. In the House, Mr. Reid, of Duplin, (Democrat) reported a plan on behalf of one part of the Committee, and Mr. McIntyre, of Richmond, (Whig) on behalf of the other; and, after some discussion, the House, composed of a majority of Whigs, voted down Mr. McIntyre's plan, which vote was justly regarded as indicating an approval of Mr. Reid's plan. The two Houses, being unable to agree, appointed a Committee of Conference consisting of two on the part of each House; and this Committee, after some time spent in examining the matter of the Senatorial Districts, reported that they could not agree. The discussion was again opened, and continued for a day or two, and several amendments were made, in the House, to Mr. Reid's plan. The 44th, Mr. Bower's District, was changed by adding Wilkes and striking off another county, so as to make it decidedly Whig—Union was taken from Anson and joined to Cabarrus, so as to make it, as the Whigs alleged, a Democratic District, and Washington was added to Martin. At this point in the discussion another Committee was proposed on the part of the House, to whom the whole matter should be referred; and Mr. Avery, of Burke, Democrat, and Mr. Phillips, of Orange, Whig, were appointed by the Speaker as this Committee. This arrangement appeared to give satisfaction to the Whig members; and one of them, Mr. Puryear, of Yadkin, stated in his place that, such was his anxiety to settle the matter in a spirit of compromise, he was willing to support whatever plan this Committee might recommend. This was on Wednesday the 22d, the day fixed upon by both Houses for adjourning *sine die*. Messrs. Avery and Phillips met. They struck out the amendment as to Col. Bower's District, putting Watauga to the District and leaving out Wilkes; they also put Union with Anson, concurred as to Washington and Martin, and took Madison from the 49th and added it to the 50th District. They returned to the House in the course of an hour or two, and through Mr. Avery made their report. Mr. Avery explained the changes which the Committee recommended, and the report was made the special order for seven o'clock at night. This report on the part of this Committee assigned to the Democrats 22 Districts, and to the Whigs 22, and left six Districts in doubt.

As soon as the House assembled at seven o'clock the discussion was commenced by Whig leaders. They offered no arguments against the plan, but indulged in general declamation, declaring that the bill, as reported, should not pass—that they would speak until midnight to prevent it, and thus adjourn the House *sine die*. Messrs. Fagg, Cherry, Dargan, Miller, and Caldwell of Guilford, occupied the floor in turn, avowing it as their purpose to have a bill which would give more Districts to the Whigs or force an adjournment. As the hour of twelve approached, the excitement became intense. The lobbies were crowded with citizens mortified and indignant at the spectacle presented. Gen. Saunders spoke briefly in a conciliatory tone;

Mr. Phillips, Whig, rose and declared that he adhered to the report, and that he could not go with his party friends in their disorganizing and revolutionary movement; and Mr. Dobbin, appealed to the House in thrilling tones to rescind the order for adjournment, and thus prevent the state of disorganization on which the government was rapidly rushing. He alluded to a period during the war with Great Britain, when a measure was pending involving the character of the country, and when Henry Clay, in doubt as to the result of the vote, suddenly appeared in the midst of the members holding his watch in his hand, and exclaiming "I count the minutes which my country's honor has to live!"—and he called upon members to bear in mind that a similar crisis was upon us—that the minutes might be counted during which the State government was to go forward in its accustomed path, or go down in confusion and revolution. At this point, about half past eleven o'clock, Mr. Puryear offered a Resolution proposing to send a message to the Senate to rescind the joint agreement to adjourn at twelve o'clock; and Mr. Speaker Baxter entertained the Resolution and put the question on it, in violation, as he stated, of the rules of order. He bore testimony, at the same time, to the disposition evinced on the part of the Democrats to act in a spirit of justice on the subject of the Senatorial Districts, and said he was pained at the conduct of his Whig friends. The Resolution was adopted, the Senate concurred, the hour for adjournment *sine die* was fixed at twelve o'clock on Thursday, the next day; and soon after the two Houses adjourned.

On Thursday the struggle was renewed. The bill was amended, by which the Whigs gained, and having been read the second time, the revolutionary leaders insisted that the rules should be suspended so as to give it a third reading before twelve o'clock. They threatened again and again to dissolve the government if the House should refuse to yield to their demands; and within about ten minutes of twelve o'clock, a message was received from the Senate proposing to rescind the joint order to adjourn at that hour, and fixing Monday the 27th as the day for adjourning. Here again Mr. Speaker Baxter interposed. He entertained the message, and put the question on it in violation of the rules of order. The House concurred in the Senate's proposition, and the revolution was averted.

Mr. Speaker Baxter then asked to be heard. He stated that he had witnessed the recent struggle with pain—that he had sympathized with his Whig friends in their efforts to obtain justice from their political opponents; but, having seen a disposition on the part of Democratic members to do justice, he had taken upon himself the authority to violate the rules of the House with the view of preventing a dissolution of the government. He concluded by resigning his place as Speaker, and by calling Mr. Puryear to the Chair. He did this, he said, out of respect to his political friends who had placed him in the Chair, and against whose course he had just been compelled, by a sense of duty, to take such decided action. Mr. Cherry here rose and declared that he had been advised to the course he had pursued by the Speaker, among others; that the Speaker had urged him to stand forward as he had done; and Mr. Miller, of Caldwell, said the same in substance.

On Friday morning Mr. Baxter was re-elected Speaker, all the Whigs and several Democrats voting for him. The Democrats generally voted for Mr. Avery, of Burke. On resuming the Chair Mr. Baxter delivered an address, in the course of which he said that several Democrats had urged him to arrest the movements of those who were about to produce a revolution, and had declared to him that they would stand by him at all hazards; and he complained that some of these Democrats had voted against him. It is doubtless true that Democrats did urge him to arrest the revolution, and did promise to stand by him in the course he pursued; but they did not know, at that time, that Mr. Baxter was a party to the revolutionary movement. They thus urged him, and thus pledged themselves before Mr. Cherry spoke on Thursday; but after what Mr. Cherry had said, though they respected Mr. Baxter for what he did when the House was about to be adjourned by the violent and factious conduct of his party, still they could not support him for re-election as Speaker, because in so doing they considered they might be held responsible as endorsers of his conduct in this matter from first to last. This is the reason why Mr. Baxter was not unanimously re-elected. If he had resisted in the outset the revolutionary action of his party, and had proved true at first, as he did in the end, to law and order, no voice would have been raised against him; but, as it was, he could not reasonably expect that his political opponents would vote, as a party, to reinstate him.

And now, what will the honest, law-abiding people of North Carolina say to these things? If that Legislature had adjourned *sine die* without laying off the Senatorial Districts, the government would have been dissolved, for the simple reason that, according to the Constitution, the Senatorial Districts cannot be laid off at the second session after 1851. What then? Why, a Convention would have been the inevitable result. The Governor would have re-assembled the Legislature—that body would have found itself powerless in relation to the Senatorial Districts, and the two Houses would have authorized a free Convention! A new Constitution would have been the result, and all this brought about by party spirit and a desire among a few Whig leaders for party advancement and party honors! The sum and substance of what these Whig revolutionists demanded was this: Give us just what we want—give us the Senatorial Districts to suit us—give them to us now, or we will break up this government and precipitate all interests into the vortex of revolution! The wheels of government rushed upon the verge of chaos; and while members of both parties wept over a condition of things they could not change, these unscrupulous leaders were thinking only of party, and of the advantages to be gained at the expense of their political opponents. We saw members of the House of both parties—strong-minded, sensible men—shedding tears over the conduct of their brother members, and

deploring the awful condition into which the State was about to be plunged; yet the work of faction and mad party spirit went on, and but for the firmness of the Speaker, in opposition to the wishes of his party friends, this State would now have been without a Legislature, afloat upon the sea of change, uncertainty and revolution!

We shall go more fully into this matter hereafter, as we are determined that all the facts connected with this rash and violent movement on the part of the Whig leaders shall be spread before our readers.

See proceedings.

## INAUGURATION OF GOV. REID.

On Wednesday last, the 22d December, His Excellency David S. Reid, was inaugurated in presence of both Houses of the General Assembly as Governor of the State for the next two years. The oaths of office were administered by Wesley Jones, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for this County.

Gov. Reid delivered upon the occasion the following brief but appropriate address:

Senators and Members of the House of Commons:

Profoundly grateful for the approval of my administration in being called to the Executive Chair of North Carolina, I shall enter upon my second term with the earnest invocation to the Great Ruler of the Universe to enable me to discharge the duties of the office with prudence and justice, and in an acceptable manner to the people of the State.

The principles avowed in my last Inaugural Address will govern my administration of Liberty, and I shall continue earnestly to urge its consummation.

Keeping constantly in view the fact that the place I occupy was bestowed for public convenience, it will afford me pleasure to co-operate with the Legislature and the people in all measures calculated to promote the cause of Education—to justly distribute the benefits and burdens of government—and to advance the Agricultural and other great interests of the State, to the end that industry and enterprise may be properly rewarded, and the people become more free, prosperous and happy.

## THE MAILS.

An inflexible necessity compels us to call upon Postmasters in Western North Carolina to be more punctual and attentive to their duties. Loud complaints have been made for a long time reaching our ears, alleging that they could never get our paper.

We were informed a few days since that some of our friends in the mountains had thought that their subscription year was out, because the paper had stopped going to them, and that we did not intend to send it to them any more. We have a close connection with the Post Office in this place several times recently, and saw with our own eyes packages of the North Carolina Whig which we had sent off to our patrons abroad, return and opened in the Mail here. We do not wish to lay blame at any man's door, but there is certainly a great degree of neglect generally throughout the country on the part of the Postmasters. We can assure our patrons everywhere, that we have never yet failed to send them our paper once every week. That we have generally issued on Wednesday the regular day, except when unavoidable accident prevented us. We would take this occasion to say to Whig Postmasters that the remainder of their terms of office is fast hastening to a close, and that for the sake of the character of the Whig party, they should discharge their duties well and faithfully for the remainder of their terms, and leave their offices clean and in good order for the reception of their successors. Remember that the character of Mr. Fillmore's administration is at stake, and that the country is looking forward to him as the beacon of the Whig hopes in 1856.

Charlotte Whig.

The foregoing is from a Whig paper. The Editor has been compelled to open on his party friends, so frequent and palpable have been the instances of neglect and inattention on the part of Postmasters. We get letters every day or so complaining that our paper does not reach the offices in time, or that it has failed entirely of its destination—[and that we can say in reply is that we regret it—the fault is not here, and our subscribers must bear it as well as they can until a change can be effected in the Postoffices. That change will be effected soon after President Pierce goes into office, and we may then hope for a better condition of things in this respect.

## MR. RAYNER.

Mr. Stanly's organ, the North State Whig, takes the following notice of the extraordinary "procedure" of running Mr. Rayner for the Senate:

"In publishing the letter of Henry W. Miller, Esq., to the Raleigh Register, it is proper and fit, we think, that we should say that, since it was known here that Mr. Rayner was the Whig caucus nominee for U. S. Senator, we have not heard a Whig appeal of the procedure except with mortification and astonishment—and we have taken some pains to ascertain what our friends thought of it. When it is remembered that all the troubles which the Whig party have been laboring under for four years were brought upon them by the extraordinary course of Mr. Rayner in the State convention of 1848, and that in the late Presidential campaign he not only did not move a finger to secure the State to Scott and Graham, but in more ways than one gave aid and comfort to the enemy," it is surprising that his nomination to the highest office and honor in the bestowal of the Whig party should cause those who have ever been faithful and true, to express their opinion that such a proceeding is neither advantageous nor creditable to the Whig party."

It is generally understood about here that Messrs. Stanly and Badger were opposed to Mr. Rayner's election. The result of the late contest may at least teach Mr. Rayner the importance of being one thing or another in politics.

On Wednesday last the following gentlemen were elected by the Legislature Councillors of State for the next two years: Whittem Stallings, of Gates; William K. Lane, of Wayne; Perrin Busbee, of Wake; Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford; R. S. French, of Robeson; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan; and Columbus Mills, of Rutherford—all Democrats.

On Saturday last, as will be seen by our legislative proceedings, Gen. R. M. Saunders was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for this, the 3d Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Judge Battle as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Baltimore Sun sums up legislative news from North Carolina as follows: "A memorial in favor of the Maine law, signed by 15,000 persons, has been presented to the N. C. Legislature, which body has rejected the homestead bill."

Vice President King, it is said, has so far recovered that he no longer requires the attendance of a physician, and it is confidently hoped that he may soon appear in the Senate chamber.

## PUBLIC ACTS.

Passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at its Session of 1852.

1. An act to apportion the representation in the House of Commons. [Gives to Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham, and Wake three members each—to Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsyth, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne, and Wilkes two members each—to Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Union, Yancey, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimans, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Cleveland, and Franklin one member each—making 120.]

2. An act to divide the State into eight Congressional Districts, as follows: The 1st District consists of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Northampton, Halifax, Bertie, Martin, Washington, and Tyrrell; the 2nd of Hyde, Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Wayne, Greene, Lenoir, Jones, Onslow, Carteret and Craven; the 3d of New Hanover, Duplin, Brunswick, Sampson, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland and Richmond; the 4th of Johnston, Nash, Wake, Orange, Granville, Franklin and Warren; the 5th of Moore, Montgomery, Randolph, Chatham, Alamance, Guilford, Caswell and Person; the 6th of Rockingham, Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Davie, Alexander, Iredell, Surry, Yadkin and Ashe; the 7th of Rowan, Cabarrus, Stanly, Anson, Union, Mecklenburg, Catawba, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleveland; the 8th of Wilkes, Watauga, Caldwell, Burke, Rutherford, McDowell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Cherokee.

3. An act to lay off the State into fifty Senatorial Districts, as follows: The 1st District consists of Pasquotank and Perquimans; 2nd, Camden and Currituck; 3d, Gates and Chowan; 4th, Tyrrell and Hyde; 5th, Northampton; 6th, Hertford; 7th, Bertie; 8th, Martin and Washington; 9th, Halifax; 10th, Edgecombe; 11th, Pitt; 12th, Beaufort; 13th, Craven; 14th, Carteret and Jones; 15th, Green and Lenoir; 16th, New Hanover; 17th, Duplin; 18th, Onslow; 19th, Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus; 20th, Cumberland; 21st, Sampson; 22d, Wayne; 23d, Johnston; 24th, Wake; 25th, Nash; 26th, Franklin; 27th, Warren; 28th, Granville; 29th, Person; 30th, Warren; 31st, Alamance and Randolph; 32d, Chatham; 33d, Moore and Montgomery; 34th, Richmond and Robeson; 35th, Anson and Union; 36th, Guilford; 37th, Caswell; 38th, Rockingham; 39th, Mecklenburg; 40th, Stanly and Cabarrus; 41st, Rowan and Davie; 42d, Davidson; 43d, Stokes and Forsyth; 44th, Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin; 45th, Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander; 46th, Burke, McDowell and Caldwell; 47th, Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba; 48th, Rutherford and Cleveland; 49th, Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison; 50th, Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.

4. An act to amend the 9th section of an act concerning Common Schools, passed in 1844. [Provides for condemning lands for the erection of school houses.]

5. An act to provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools, and for other purposes. [Superintendent to be elected by the Legislature—salary \$1,500 per annum. Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford, elected.]

6. An act to amend an act incorporating the Raleigh Savings Institution.

7. An act to amend the 25th section of the 52d chapter of Revised Statutes.

8. An act to establish the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, in Elizabeth City. Capital stock \$500,000.

9. An act to perfect titles to lands entered in the county of Macon previous to the 15th of March, 1852.

10. An act concerning the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company.

11. An act to incorporate literary Institutions and benevolent and charitable Societies. [Persons, not less than seven, desiring to be incorporated for any of the aforementioned purposes to declare in writing, with their names signed, before the Clerk of the County Court: 1st, their corporate name; 2d, the business proposed; 3d, the place where it is to be carried on; 4th, length of time, not exceeding 30 years; 5th, names of persons who have subscribed. To be transmitted to and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and Governor to issue letters of patent under seal of the State.]

12. An act to amend an act, entitled "An act for establishing public landings and places of inspection and for the appointment of inspectors and the regulation of inspections."

13. An act to allow Sheriffs further time for making returns in Presidential elections. [Extends the time to 12 days.]

14. An act to authorize the probate of all deeds and bills of sale requiring registration before the Clerks of County Courts, at any time, except deeds executed by *femes covert*.

15. An act concerning the embankment of low grounds. [Provides for condemning lands as in cases of railroads and plankroads.]

16. An act to incorporate the bank of Yanceyville. Capital \$200,000.

17. An act to make the Bonds of the State issued on account of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company transferable.

18. An act to increase the capital stock of the Bank of Wadesboro. [Gives the power to increase the capital stock to four hundred thousand dollars.]

19. An act concerning the reports of the Supreme Court.

20. An act to ascertain the whole amount of taxes paid by the people of the State.

21. An act to extend the time for registering Grants, Mesne-conveyances, powers of Attorney, Bills of Sale and Deeds of Gift.

22. An act to amend the 53d section of the 34th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

23. An act in relation to the collection of partnership and other debts.

24. An act to amend an act, (and the supplemental thereto,) entitled "an act to improve the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers above Fayetteville." [Provides to increase capital of the Company to \$350,000—the State to increase its stock \$80,000.]

25. An act to do away with collateral securities.

26. An act to amend the 1st section of the 54th chapter of the Revised Statutes. [Provides that when a man dies intestate, leaving a widow and no child or children and no issue, the widow is to have one-half of his personal estate. If the husband make a will and the widow dissent therefrom, she is to receive only one third as heretofore.]

27. An act to enlarge the powers of Commissioners of the town of Newbern. [Provides that said commissioners may subscribe \$50,000 to the Newbern River Navigation Company, and issue the bonds of the corporation for that sum—the interest on said bonds not taxable.]

28. An act to amend an act, entitled "an act to incorporate Union Institute in Randolph county, a Normal College." [Lays said College \$10,000

of the Literary Fund—the Faculty and seven or more Trustees shall have power to grant certificates to teachers educated at said College, which certificates shall exempt them from examination by county committees.]

29. An act supplemental to an act passed at the last General Assembly to lay off and establish the County of Jackson. [Gives organization to the County.]

30. An act to regulate the form of bonds issued by the State. [Provides for the issue of State bonds with coupons attached, and makes them payable to — or bearer at such bank or place in the City of New York as the Public Treasurer may direct, or at his office.]

31. An act to facilitate the recovery of debts from non-resident debtors.

32. An act to protect the rights of persons owning personal property in common.

33. An act to prevent the stealing, taking and carrying away of slaves.

34. An act to appoint a time for the meeting of the General Assembly. To meet on the 4th Monday in November.

35. An act to confirm the county of Yadkin.

36. An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company.

37. An act to provide for the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and to lay off the Electoral Districts of this State and to amend an act providing for the appointment of Electors, &c.

38. An act to amend "an act entitled an act to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad company."

39. An act to amend the 9th section of 39th chapter of Revised Statutes entitled "an act concerning Divorce and Alimony."

40. An act to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina, and the North Carolina and Western Railroad Companies. [Provides \$4,000 for a survey of the former, and \$12,000 for a survey of the latter.]

[The Private acts and Resolutions shall appear in our next.]

For the Standard.

Be it remembered that heretofore, to wit, on the 2nd day of November, A. D. 1852, an election was held for President and Vice President of the United States of America, and whereas, it has been fully ascertained that the Hon. Franklin Pierce and Mr. King have been almost unanimously elected. Now, therefore, be it known that owing to the recent misfortune, growing out of causes generally known, it is deemed proper and expedient that the whig party of the United States be dissolved. All persons having any assets will please report them to Governor Seward and the Hon. Horace Greeley, who are regularly appointed by the late Baltimore Convention to manage the affairs of the concern.

Prompt attention is required, as the wounded and slain should be placed on the pension list; besides many who, after having sacrificed years of toil, looking forward to the recompense of reward, must now die before the haven is reached. All contested claims will be presented to Joel C. Sever, who is appointed counsel in all cases where the party is concerned. Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee surrender all claims to any of the assets, not believing themselves worthy, and having resources plenty for their own sick.

A WOUNDED WHIG OF GASTON, N. C.

DREADFUL AFFAIR AT PETERSBURG, VA. Benjamin Sadler, confined in jail at Petersburg, Va., on the charge of kidnapping, together with another prisoner, named Jones, made their escape on Sunday morning, the 19th inst., about 10 o'clock, under the following circumstances: Robert Taylor and George Williams, keepers of the Jail, were called to their breakfast by the prisoners, when Sadler and Jones rushed out and locked them in. While on their way out, they were met by Mr. Joel Sturdivant, who ordered them to stop, when Sadler drew a revolver and shot him dead on the spot. A negro man, an attendant at the jail, attempted to arrest them, when he received the contents of one of the barrels in his chin, wounding him mortally, it is supposed.

Immediately after their escape had been made known, a large number of citizens started in pursuit of the fugitives. Jones was arrested about half a mile from the city. Sadler had proceeded about three miles when he was overtaken by Messrs. Lett, Miller and Bottwell, who came upon him suddenly in an open field, making his way for the woods. When ordered to surrender he refused, and deliberately drew his revolver and shot himself dead. The tragedy drew the greatest excitement.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE. It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we have to record a most melancholy occurrence. The boiler of the Steamer "Saw Mill" at Wadesboro, the property of Mr. Jesse Pipkin, exploded yesterday morning about 7 1/2 o'clock, killing three white men and two negroes. Mr. Pipkin, the proprietor, was killed, and a Mr. Thomas Gardner and William Jones. The two negroes belonged to Mr. Pipkin. Two other negroes were badly wounded, one a free boy, and the other the property of Mr. Churchill, of Wadesboro. Defects of the boiler is attributed as the cause of the explosion.

Mr. Pipkin leaves a widow and three children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Mr. Jones and Mr. Gardner have each left a family in almost destitute circumstances.

Golda. Rep. & Patriot.

LARGE HOGS. By a letter from Beilin, in Worcester county, of this State, we learn that Mr. R. J. Henry, of that place, killed on Monday week last, six superior hogs, of his own raising, and which had attracted great attention among the farmers in that section. They weighed as follows: 448, 480, 500, 552, 556, and 588—total, 3,134 lbs., averaging 520 lbs. They lacked two days of being twenty-two months old, and were one litter of pigs, all perfectly white. Mr. H. has four shoats, which, for their ages, are even better than these.

Baltimore Sun.

The Cholera is reported to be raging at Apalachicola, Fla., and it is said that in less than ten days no less than 75 deaths occurred. This, for so small a place, is a startling mortality. The disorder is attributed to a disease of the oysters, caused by the large and great quantity of fresh water poured into the bay by the recent freshet. Among the victims is Prof. McCay, of the University of Georgia, who was there on a visit.

NEW ORLEANS, December 23. Sales yesterday of 5,000 bales of cotton at 1/2 cent decline. Dealers are awaiting foreign news. Middling Orleans 8 1/2 cents per lb., worth 1,000 bales, mess pork at \$17. Sales of 500 bbls. and kegs of lard at 11 cents for the former and 12 1/2 cents for the latter. Orleans molasses 22 cents. Rio coffee 9 cents. Freights unsettled—on cotton to Liverpool 3d. Sterling change 8 1/2 premium.

New York, Dec. 24. Business to-day is without much activity. People are much engaged preparing for the Christmas holidays.

No tidings yet of either of the European steamers now due. Merchants are not much disposed to operate until they receive the news.

Mr. Edney, of North Carolina, has assigned the commission on the Affairs of Guatemala which he received after the Baltimore Convention, first drawing the outfit in consideration of services intended to be rendered.

Norfolk Beacon.

MARRIED.

In this City, on the 20th inst., by O. L. Burch, Esq., Mr. John W. Fawcett, of Alamance County, to Miss Eliza M. Williams, of this City.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

The Spring session of this school will commence on Monday the 10th of January.

Board and Tuition as heretofore.

A. C. LINDSEY.

Yanceyville, Dec. 8th, 1852.

## CALENDAR FOR 1853.

| MONTHS. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. | Sunday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Jan'y.  | 1       | 2        | 3          | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7       |
| Feb'y.  | 1       | 2        | 3          | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7       |
| March.  | 1       | 2        | 3          | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7       |
| April.  | 1       | 2        | 3          | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7       |
| May.    | 1       | 2        | 3          | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7       |
| June.   | 1       | 2        | 3          | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7       |
| July.   | 1       | 2        | 3          | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7       |
| Aug.    | 1       | 2        | 3          | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7       |
| Sept.   | 1       | 2        | 3          | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7       |
| Oct.    | 1       | 2        | 3          | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7       |
| Nov.    | 1       | 2        | 3          | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7       |
| Dec.    | 1       | 2        | 3          | 4         | 5       | 6         | 7       |

## New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.